

CONGRESS TAKES HOLD

Dangers to American Manufacturers.

JAPAN IS MAKING INROADS.

The American Workman's Position. Japanese Absorbing Industries—The Relations Between Silver and Gold. A Commission May Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Newlands of Nevada presented to the House today a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire what effect the difference of exchange between gold and silver standard countries has upon manufacturing industries. He followed with a speech on the same lines in which the subject of Japanese competition was treated at great length in a recent issue of the Chronicle. Newlands is said to believe that the only proper way to get at all the desirable facts in this matter and afford a basis for most profitable legislation will be through a commission to be sent, perhaps, to Japan. He is strongly desirous that Congress shall be put in touch with California sentiment in this matter through memorials and resolutions coming from business men.

"I wish to state that this resolution is prompted by the action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which in the resolutions passed called the attention of the country and of Congress to the invasion of manufactured products from Oriental countries, particularly Japan, and alleged upon Congress to prevent this disastrous competition with American industries," said Mr. Newlands. "On the Pacific Coast we have felt the effects of various phases of the Oriental competition. At first the opposition of California to Chinese immigration was regarded as a coarse expression of race prejudice. Gradually the entire country came to the conclusion that race preservation demanded that legislation should be secured which would cut off the ruinous competition of Chinese labor in California and the adjacent States. We found there that whatever industry they attacked they absorbed. They attacked the industry of fruit culture, and absorbed it; they attacked the industry of cigar makers, and absorbed that. Wherever they attacked an industry they absolutely drove out the competition of American labor."

"If an article manufactured in Japan for \$12 in silver is sold in San Francisco for \$12 in gold the seller takes that \$12 in gold, turns it into \$24 in silver, pays the cost of production, \$12 in silver, pays the duty and freight, and has a profit of \$10 or \$5. There is the same competition with reference to matches, lamps, hats, brushes, rugs and other products of that country."

"The fall in exchange between silver and gold has thus resulted in doubling the efficiency of the cheap labor of silver standard countries in its competition with the labor of gold standard countries. We have a tariff wall which in a measure protects us from the cheaper labor of European gold standard countries, but no tariff wall can be made sufficiently high to keep out the products of silver standard countries which, measured in gold, cost only one-half of what they used to."

"The only relief is to be found in combined tariff and financial legislation, the former raising the tariff wall a little higher and the latter increasing the value of silver by increasing its use, and thus increasing or doubling the labor cost of silver standard countries as measured in gold. We are now feeling the competition of European countries. The competition of the Orient is about to attack our manufactured products, as it has for years attacked our agricultural products. I trust the Ways and Means Committee will devise legislation which will deprive that competition of half of its effectiveness."

ANOTHER CABLE COMPANY.
Scribner Trying to Outdo Spaulding on Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The proposition for a telegraphic cable between this country and Hawaii was again under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, but final consideration was postponed in order to permit further communication with the companies which have made propositions looking to the construction of the cable line.

The committee has received a communication from President Scribner of the Pacific Cable Company, binding his company to build the proposed line to Hawaii within 18 months, after the passage of a bill granting a subsidy of \$160,000 a year for 20 years, and agreeing to extend to Japan and China within 18 months more time.

He also proposes other important modifications of the bill, which has been introduced in behalf of this organization. One of these is an undertaking to carry messages for the United States Government for all time and not to charge on private cablegrams to exceed 35 cents a word to Hawaii, and \$1.25 a word to China Japan.

The committee also took up the Pettigrew bill, providing for the extermination of the Bohring Sea seals in case England refuses to submit further arbitration, but was unable to report it on account of the opposition of Senator Morgan, who contends that the regulations made by the Paris tribunal are sufficient to protect the seals if properly administered.

HOT AFTER JAPANESE.
Congress Will Look Into Oriental Competition Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The matter of devising some means to forestall the invasion of American

markets by Japanese manufacturers promises to become an important one in the present Congress. The speech made by Representative Newlands last Tuesday on this subject created no little interest, and copies of the Chronicle containing an extended exposure of the inroads made by the Japanese are in great demand. A strong effort will be made by the members of the California delegation, Representative Newlands and Congressmen from other Pacific Coast States to have Congress pass a law creating a commission to investigate this important question. Apropos of this discussion, Representative Johnson today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The invasion of the manufacturing field of the United States by goods manufactured in Japan is a great and growing menace to the manufacturing industries of the United States, by reason of the fact that, owing to the cheap labor used in Japan, it gives Japanese manufacturers an undue advantage over American manufacturers; and whereas this matter has been called to the attention of Congress by petition by the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which, after full investigation and consideration, have reported that the cheap-labor goods of Japan are rapidly coming into competition with American manufactured goods, to the injury of American manufacturers, and have requested Congress to take action in the matter; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures and importations and export trade, and the effect their future development will have on the manufacturing field of the United States, and to report the result of their investigations by bill or otherwise."

In the Senate today Senator Hanbrough introduced the petition of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in behalf of a commission to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures, importations and export trade. Senator Kyle introduced a petition from the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California favoring the same commission.

JAMESON AND HIS MEN.
Hard Looking Lot Arrive Safely in England.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Harlech Castle, from Port Natal January 28th, arrived here at 3:05 o'clock this morning, having on board 305 troops who took part in Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers. Shortly before 11:30 o'clock a tender went alongside the Harlech Castle. The troops were all mustered on the deck of the steamer and their transfer to the tender was quickly accomplished.

It was thought much enthusiasm would be displayed on their arrival here, as there is scarcely a doubt their raid, illegal though it was, caused much popular admiration in England. The fact did not bear out the expectations. There was no crowd present to witness the disembarkation from the tender and there was no cheering. They are a hardy looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some of the best families in England, having gone to South Africa, where they could do work, which, had they done it here, would have caused them to be looked down upon by their acquaintances.

FUNERAL OF J. T. WATERHOUSE
A Large Number of Friends Pay Their Respects.

The funeral of the late John T. Waterhouse, which took place from the family residence, Nuuanu valley, yesterday afternoon, was one of the most largely attended witnessed in Honolulu for many years. Many of the prominent business men of the city, who had their places of business closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased, were in attendance.

After services at the house by Rev. D. P. Birnie, the coffin was carried to the veranda by eight stalwart policemen, where they were relieved by the following pallbearers, who conducted it to the hearse: Harry Waterhouse, Albert Waterhouse, Charles A. Rice, W. W. Dimond, W. H. Rice, A. B. Wood, D. W. Corbett and J. W. Jordan. The body was interred in the family lot in Nuuanu cemetery after the usual services. Beautiful floral offerings, not a few of which were sent in by native friends, were strewn in profusion over the grave.

PUNAHOU FLASHES.
An Orchestra Formed—Other Items of Interest.

A Punahou orchestra has recently been formed and the students are fortunate in having for a leader, Professor Henri Berger.

The college glee club is doing good work under the direction of Professor Ingalls.

The new tennis courts are excellently made and are quite popular. Archery has been introduced among the young ladies, and a dozen or more outfits have been purchased.

A part of the furniture of the new Panahi hall has already arrived and the remainder is on the way.

Considerable interest is manifested in gathering land shells and small parties of students with Professor Beckwith have been quite successful.

Superintendent Barwick has been occupied the past few weeks in planting palms and laying out new driveways.

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

Mr. Greer of Oakland Has a Birthday.

Among the passengers for Honolulu on the last voyage of the Australia was Robert Greer, the wealthy manufacturer of ammonia in Oakland. Mr. Greer's trip to the islands was one of pleasure and the trip and the pleasure began when the vessel left the dock at San Francisco.

By the time the steamer had been out three days and the passengers had paid their respects to old Neptune, Mr. Greer was voted one of the most popular fellows on the ship. When three days out, Greer remembered that that particular day was one of the anniversaries of the most interesting events of his career—his birth.

His friends heard of it and wanted the day celebrated in a becoming manner, and decided to have the steward assist them by serving some extra delicacies, among which there was to be a cake. The order was given and at dinner the cake was brought to the table and a passenger in a becoming speech presented it to Greer and Tom James handed him a carver so that he could cut the morsel and divide it among the passengers.

Mr. Greer was non-plussed for the moment, but succeeded in expressing his thanks to the donors, and saying that the moment was a prouder and happier one to him than when he cut his first tooth. Then he proceeded to cut, first removing the handsome fringed decorations of flowers. Then he made a jab into the centre but met with resistance. He tried another place and attacked the side but met with defeat. Then he turned the cake around and tried the other side. He failed again and his face resembled that of the man who was carving his first turkey.

When he found there was no vulnerable point he gave it up and began whittling the icing off and found the carpenter had more to do with the building of the piece de resistance of the meal than the cook. Mr. Greer's cake was a handsomely decorated cheese box.

WHY NOT LIVE A CENTURY?

"In the coming time," said a famous English poet "a man or woman eighty or one hundred years old will be more beautiful than the youth of twenty, as the ripe fruit is more beautiful and fragrant than the green. These ripe men and women will have no wrinkles on the brow, no grey hair, no bent and feeble bodies. On the contrary they will have perfect bearing, clear eyesight, sound teeth, elastic step, and mental vigor."

Does this sound absurd and impossible? Why should it? People over one hundred years old are frequently met with in these days, as they have been as far as human records go back. A man is of no real value until he is past fifty and gained control of his passions and acquired some practical wisdom. After that he ought to have from fifty to seventy-five working years before him. Who so dies short of one hundred (bar violon) dies of his own folly or that of his ancestors. One chief thing, however, we must lead, and that is to be thoughtful. What is it? Take an illustration—such as we see multitudes of on every side.

Mr. Richard Leggett of New Bolingbroke, near Boston, Lincolnshire, is a man now somewhat over seventy. He is a farmer, well-known and highly respected in his district. In the spring of 1891 he had an attack of influenza from which he never fully recovered. The severe symptoms passed away, of course, but he remained weak. He could not move about without a cane, and he could have eaten and digested it. Yet here was the trouble, his appetite was poor, and what little he took, as a matter of necessity rather than of relish, seemed to act wrong with him. Instead of giving him strength it actually produced pain and distress in the sides, chest, and stomach.

Then again—which is a common experience—he would feel a craving for something to eat; yet on sitting down to a meal in the hope to enjoy it, the stomach would suddenly rebel against the proceeding, and he would turn from the table without having swallowed a morsel.

Nothing could come of this but increasing weakness and it wasn't long before it was all he could do to summon strength to walk about. As for working on his farm, that was not to be thought of. He had a doctor attending him, as we should expect. If the services of a learned medical man are ever needed they must be in such a case—when nature seems to be all broken up, and the machinery runs slow, as our family clocks do when we have forgotten to wind them at the usual hour.

Well, Mr. Leggett took the prescribed medicines, but got no better. He asked the doctor why that was and he appeared to be puzzled for an answer at first. Naturally enough a doctor doesn't like to admit that his medicines are doing no good, because he expects to be paid for them; and then there is his professional pride, besides. However he finally said, "If my medicines fail to make you better it is owing to your age." That idea was plain as a pike-staff, and if the patient had never got any better afterwards, why who could dispute what the doctor said? Nobody, of course. It would look just as though Mr. Leggett were really going to pieces from old age. But something subsequently happened which spoils that easy theory of the case. What it was he tells us in a letter dated February 3d, 1893.

"After doctoring several months without receiving any benefit, I determined to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. G. H. Hansen, Chemist, New Bolingbroke. After taking the syrup for a week I was much better. I had a good appetite, and what I ate digested and strengthened me; and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well and strong as ever. You may publish this statement if you think proper. (Signed) Richard Leggett."

So it proved, after all, that Mr. Leggett was not suffering from old age (at seventy!) Nonnece! but from indigestion and dyspepsia. When Mother Siegel's great discovery reached that, he felt "well and strong as ever."

Now for the moral: It is not Father Time who moves people down the easy life. It is the Demon of Dyspepsia. Keep him away, and—barring accidents—you may live a century.



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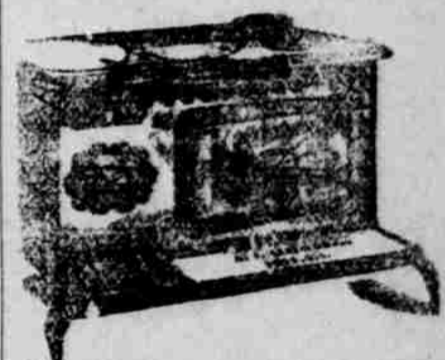
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